Number 378 THE November 16, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, November 16, 1793.

William Semple,

At the STONE HOUSE, opposite Jeremiah Barker's, Second-street, has lately received a supply of

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe wines, old Coniac Brandy, Jamaica and Antigua Spirits, all of the first quality—Also an assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Stationary; and as he expects soon to return to Philadelphia for a further supply, he requests his customers to be punctual in their payments.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1, 1793.

THE LOTS in this Town advertised for sale on Saturday the 2d of November next, is postponed to Wednesday the 4th day of December, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Capt. JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittsburgh, October 29, 1793.

THE *subscriber intending to carry on the* Chandler Business, *in the house adjoining Mr. John Irwin's, storekeeper, near the diamond, informs the public that he will have occasion for tallow, candlewick, and ashes, for which a generous price will be given in candles, soap or cash. He has on hand, lately imported from Ireland, a small quantity of goods, which will be sold on reasonable terms, for cash or the above wanted articles.*

JAMES ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, November 2, 1793.

THE time mentioned in my last advertisement for receiving of produce from those who are in arrears for the Pittsburgh Gazette, having expired on the first instant—but will still receive it if delivered to the gentleman therein named, or to William M'Kinley, Esq. of West Liberty, by the 20th instant. Those who neglect this notice may expect no further indulgence, as I shall pursue the most summary way for recovery, in order that I may be enable to do justice to those to whom I am indebted.

Those persons who have receipts for the delivery of produce, will please forward them to me by the time above mentioned.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, November 2, 1793.

WHEREAS *my wife Margaret Kerr has eloped from my bed and board without any just provocation, I do hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no such debts, and moreover forwarn all persons making any contracts or purchases of her, as her intentions appear to be that of destroying and wantonly making way with my property.*

JOSEPH KERR.

Moon township, Allegheny county, October 29, 1793.

HAVE *two plantations on Robinson's run, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, well improved, containing each 400 acres. Will sell one or both. Price £. 700. £. 400 for the upper—£. 300 for the lower. Will take only money; the whole or greater part paid down, and interest for what is unpaid from the date.*

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittsburgh, October 24, 1793.

WHEREAS the subscriber did sell three Houses, in the town of Berlin, Bedford county, and state of Pennsylvania, unto Christian Rice, Jacob Hoover, and Michael Reems, and as the said Jacob Hoover, Christian Rice, and Michael Reems, have not complyed with their agreement, I hereby forwarn all persons from purchasing said houses, or any of them, from any of the persons above named, as I am determined to make no title thereto, until they fulfil their contract.

JOHN HALLAND.

Allegheny county, Nov. 2, 1794.

SUCH persons of the Allegheny county brigade of Militia, as were delinquent in attendance at the different regimental musters, are hereby informed, that if they pay their fines to Major *ANDREW M'INTIRE*, of Pittsburgh, before the first of December ensuing, who is authorised for that purpose, they will save the Collector's fees, who will actually proceed immediately after that day, as the law directs.

PRESLEY NEVILL, Brigade Inspector Allegheny County Militia.

November 4, 1793.

WANTED,

AND for whom good wages will be given, a few able-bodied Labouring MEN.—Those who wish employment will call at Capt. *John M'Masters's*

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1793.

The subscriber intending shortly to quit the occupation of TAVERN KEEPING, requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence (with propriety) can or will be given.

WM. MEETKIRK.

Washington, Nov. 1, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Moon township, Allegheny county, a red brindle *Cow*, with a white forehead, and a white stripe down her back, a half crop off the right ear, and a slit in the left, has a large bell on. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

JAMES M'CORMICK.

November 4, 1793.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, branded on one hip and shoulder H. his tail docked, is a natural trotter. A reward of TWO DOLLARS will be paid to any person that will deliver him to the subscriber, with reasonable expences.

JOHN SPEAR.

Pittsburgh, October 29, 1793.

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* * The Printing Office and Post Office is removed to Front Street, next door to the corner of Market Street.

Pitt. Sept. 20, 1793.

The subscriber conceives that he has given every indulgence that possibly could have been asked by those who stand indebted to him—but willing to limit the payments, or settlements, as long as will be consistent with the duty he owes himself and family, will mention the 20th instant, and all those who do not comply with his *last notice*, by that period, may expect their accounts put into the hands of H. H. Brackenridge, attorney at law, or John Wilkins, and A. Tannehill, Esquires, who will be fully authorised to settle them. It is hoped that no person will think of availing himself of the lenity already shewn, as he is determined to make a final settlement with every person that stands indebted without discrimination.

He has to rent, and possession will be given immediately, two rooms in the house in which he now lives, with a cellar, convenient for a store, the situation being so well known that it would be unnecessary to point out the advantages to a person in the mercantile line, as it will suit no other person so advantageously.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, November 4, 1793.

N. B. A few good *Feather Beds* to be sold for cash.

WHEREAS the subscriber gave a bond dated October 3, 1793, for the sum of thirty-five pounds, to a certain Adam Jacobs, of Allegheny county, I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of said bond, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled thereto by law.

JOHN FERREE.

Allegheny county, Nov. 4, 1793.

MY sincere thanks are due to those of my subscribers whose punctuality has so far enabled me to continue riding as post—but on the other hand, I flatter myself that those who have neglected paying me agreeable to the terms of subscription, will please to look back to their paper of the sixth of July, where they may see the terms, and judge whether they have complied with them or not, and if attention is not paid to this notice, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of having recourse to a method of collecting it which will render me odious in the sight of a number of my present friends and well-wishers. In hopes of better success, I am the public's humble servant.

ISAAC PEARCE, *Postrider.*

November 1, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near the waters of George's creek, on the night of the 20th inst. a likely bright bay MARE, 7 years old, near 15 hands, a natural trotter, no brand, a white spot on her wether, and a little bunch of white hair in her tail. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare and thief, shall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the Mare, and reasonable charges, if brought to the subscriber.

JONATHAN TITUS.

October 29, 1793.

Mr. SCULL,

The following appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette shortly after the adoption of the Federal Constitution—It may not be amiss to give it a place in your paper, which will oblige a

SUBSCRIBER.

To the FRIENDS *of* RELIGION, MORALITY, *and* USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

THE United States of America having at length escaped the impending dangers of anarchy, and having accomplished those restraints on licentiousness, which are necessary to the attainment and preservation of genuine liberty, the governments of the several states are left at leisure to pursue *those means of internal prosperity* in their respective affairs, which will bring into use and operation the various qualities and capacities of their territories and their people. An object of this nature, in my apprehension, of the first importance to Pennsylvania, calls for the immediate and unremitted attention of her legislature and of every friend of liberty and virtue. In a serious attempt to remove an evil and to obtain A GREAT GOOD, it will not be supposed that any thing disrespectful can be intended towards those, whom it is the declared intention to *serve*. We may therefore proceed, without apprehension, to treat of the subject in that plain manner which is necessary to obtain our end.

The propagation of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE among the citizens of Pennsylvania who are of GERMAN BIRTH or EXTRACTION, has become a matter of the first necessity, and can no longer be neglected in duty to those valuable people themselves, nor to the public at large. In order perfectly to understand the magnitude of this subject, and to shew our *suspended* advantages in a conspicuous point of view, it will be necessary to go into some reflections on the history and present state of the nation from which *part* of them have descended, and in which the *remainder* were born.

We are told by the Greek and Roman historians, that the Germans, long before the birth of our Saviour, were *lovers of liberty, of a martial spirit, and of singular fidelity*. In later times they are described, by the accurate and judicious Tacitus, as magnanimous, beneficent and unambitious; and though he terms them high spirited and ardent pursuers of their just resentments, yet he assures us they were *slow to offend*. Such are our *earliest* accounts of these people, from which it appears, that even in their primitive state, the writers of proud and hostile nations have ascribed to them qualities most glorious to a people, and most honorable to individuals.

The history of modern times, particularly of the three last centuries, evinces that these respectable qualities of the Germans are not lost. To the zeal and firmness of Martin Luther, christendom is considerably indebted for the extension of the blessings of religious light and liberty. William the third, of England (a prince of German descent) wrested the sceptre of Britain from the hands of a bigot and a tyrant, effected a glorious revolution in religion and government, and laid the foundations of that perfect liberty which we now enjoy. The illustrious house of Brandenburg, through a succession of princes, were the great instruments of preserving

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MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Liſbon and Teneriffe wines, old Coniac Brandy, Jamaica and Antigua Spirits, all of the firſt quality—Alſo an aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Stationary; and as he expects ſoon to return to Philadelphia for a further ſupply, he requeſts his cuſtomers to be punctual in their payments.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 1, 1793.

THE LOTS in this Town adverti ſed for ſale on Saturday the 2d of November next, is poſtponed to Wedneſday the 4th day of December, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Capt. JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittſburgh, October 29, 1793.

THE *ſubſcriber intending to carry on the* Chandler Buſineſs, *in the houſe adjoining Mr. John Irwin's, ſtore-keeper, near the diamond, informs the public that he will have occaſion for tallow, candlewick, and aſhes, for which a generous price will be given in candles, ſoap or caſh. He has on hand, lately imported from Ireland, a ſmall quantity of goods, which will be ſold on reaſonable terms, for caſh or the above wanted articles.*

JAMES ANDERSON.

Pittſburgh, November 2, 1793.

THE time mentioned in my laſt advertiſement for receiving of produce from thoſe who are in arrears for the Pittſburgh Gazette, having expired on the firſt inſtant—but will ſtill receive it if delivered to the gentleman therein named, or to William M'Kinley, Eſq. of Weſt Liberty, by the 20th inſtant. Thoſe who neglect this notice may expect no further indulgence, as I ſhall purſue the moſt ſummary way for recovery, in order that I may be enable to do juſtice to thoſe to whom I am indebted.

Thoſe perſons who have receipts for the delivery of produce, will pleaſe forward them to me by the time above mentioned.

JOHN SCULL.

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WHEREAS *my wife Margaret Kerr has eloped from my bed and board without any juſt provocation, I do hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no ſuch debts, and moreover forewarn all perſons making any contracts or purchaſes of her, as her intentions appear to be that of deſtroying and wantonly making way with my property.*

JOSEPH KERR.

Moon township, Allegheny county, October 29, 1793.

I HAVE *two plantations on Robinſon's run, 10 miles from Pittſburgh, well improved, containing each 400 acres. Will ſell one or both. Price £. 700. £. 400 for the upper—£. 300 for the lower. Will take only money; the whole or greater part paid down, and intereſt for what is unpaid from the date.*

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittſburgh, October 24, 1793.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber did ſell three Houſes, in the town of Berlin, Bedford county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, unto Chriſtian Rice, Jacob Hoover, and Michael Reems, and as the ſaid Jacob Hoover, Chriſtian Rice, and Michael Reems, have not complyed with their agreement, I hereby forwarn all perſons from purchaſing ſaid houſes, or any of them from any of the perſons above named, as I am determined to make no title thereto, until they fulfil their contract.

JOHN HALLAND.

Allegheny county, Nov. 2, 1794.

SUCH perſons of the Allegheny county brigade of Militia, as were delinquent in attendance at the different regimental muſters, are hereby informed, that if they pay their fines to Major *ANDREW M'INTIRE*, of Pittſburgh, before the firſt of December enſuing, who is authoriſed for that purpoſe, they will ſave the Collector's fees, who will actually proceed immediately after that day, as the law directs.

PRESLEY NEVILL, Brigade Inſpector Allegheny County Militia.

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The ſubſcriber intending ſhortly to quit the occupation of TAVERN KEEPING, requeſts all thoſe indebted to him to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence (with propriety) can or will be given.

WM. MEETKIRK.

Waſhington, Nov. 1, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Moon township, Allegheny county, a red brindle *Cow*, with a white forehead, and a white ſtripe down her back, a half crop off the right ear, and a ſlit in the left, has a large bell on. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

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He has to rent, and poſſeſſion will be given immediately, two rooms in the houſe in which he now lives, with a cellar, convenient for a ſtore, the ſituation being ſo well known that it would be unneceſſary to point out the advantages to a perſon in the mercantile line, as it will ſuit no other perſon ſo advantageouſly.

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MY ſincere thanks are due to thoſe of my ſubſcribers whoſe punctuality has ſo far enabled me to continue riding as poſt—but on the other hand, I flatter myſelf that thoſe who have neglected paying me agreeable to the terms of ſubſcription, will pleaſe to look back to their papers of the ſixth of July, where they may ſee the terms, and judge whether they have complied with them or not, and if attenſion is not paid to this notice, I ſhall be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of having recourſe to a method of collecting it which will render me odious in the ſight of a number of my preſent friends and well-wiſhers. In hopes of better ſucceſs, I am the public's humble ſervant.

ISAAC PEARCE, *Poſtrider.*

November 1, 1793.

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To the FRIENDS *of* RELIGION, MORALITY, *and* USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

THE United States of America having at length eſcaped the impending dangers of anarchy, and having accompliſhed thoſe reſtraints or licentiouſneſs, which are neceſſary to the attainment and preſervation of genuine liberty, the governments of the ſeveral ſtates are left at leiſure to purſue *thoſe means of internal proſperity* in their reſpective affairs, which will bring into uſe and operation the various qualities and capacities of their territories and their people. An object of this nature, in my apprehenſion, of the firſt importance to Pennſylvania, calls for the immediate and unremitted attention of her legiſlature and of every friend of liberty and virtue. In a ſerious attempt to remove an evil and to obtain A GREAT GOOD, it will not be ſuppoſed that any thing diſreſpectful can be intended towards thoſe, whom it is the declared intention to *ſerve*. We may therefore proceed, without apprehenſion, to treat of the ſubject in that plain manner which is neceſſary to obtain our end.

The propagation of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE among the citizens of Pennſylvania who are of GERMAN BIRTH or EXTRACTION, has become a matter of the firſt neceſſity, and can no longer be neglected in duty to thoſe valuable people themſelves, nor to the public at large. In order perfectly to underſtand the magnitude of this ſubject, and to ſhew our *ſuſpended* advantages in a conſpicuous point of view, it will be neceſſary to go into ſome reflections on the hiſtory and preſent ſtate of the nation from which *part* of them have deſcended, and in which the *remainder* were born.

We are told by the Greek and Roman hiſtorians, that the Germans, long before the birth of our Saviour, were *lovers of liberty, of a martial ſpirit, and of ſingular fidelity*. In later times they are deſcribed, by the accurate and judicious Tacitus, as magnanimous, beneficent and unambitious; and though he terms them high ſpirited and ardent purſuers of their juſt reſentments, yet he aſſures us they were *ſlow to offend*. Such are our *earlieſt* accounts of theſe people, from which it appears, that even in their primitive ſtate, the writers of proud and hoſtile nations have aſcribed to them qualities moſt glorious to a people, and moſt honorable to individuals.

The hiſtory of modern times, particularly of the three laſt centuries, evinces that theſe reſpectable qualities of the Germans are not loſt. To the zeal and firmneſs of Martin Luther, chriſtendom is conſiderably indebted for the extenſion of the bleſſings of religious light and liberty. William the third, of England (a prince of German deſcent) wreſted the ſceptre of Britain from the hands of a bigot and a tyrant, effected a glorious revolution in religion and government, and laid the foundations of that perfect liberty which we now enjoy. The illuſtrious houſe of Brandenburg, through a ſucceſſion of princes, were the great inſtruments of preſerving

the Proteſtant church on the continent of Europe; and the preſent emperor of Germany, though born a Catholic, has magnanimouſly purſued the ſame deſign, by granting of his own accord to his Proteſtant ſubjects a general toleration. Such have been ſome of the uſeful exertions of the Germans, in the greateſt operations in favor of religious and civil liberty.

The illuſtrious Frederick of Pruſſia, eminently diſtinguiſhed in the uſeful arts, in elegant literature and ſcience, ſtands *unpiralled in arms*—Puffendorf, *as a great citizen of the world*, and Handel, *as the genius of muſic in human ſhape*, ſurpaſs every competitor in all other countries. To theſe we might add a Van Swieten, a Leibnitz, an Herſchel, an Euler, a Geſner, a Klopſtock, and a long liſt of names, great in divinity, morals, phyſic, law, literature, and every art and ſcience.

The efforts of induſtry and genius in the German nation have been ſucceſsfully applied to ſubjects of the moſt uſeful and curious nature, and among the ſeveral proofs of their diſpoſition and capacity for ſuch purſuits, are the invention of GUNPOWDER, by which the ſuperiority of the European nations over thoſe of the other parts of the world has been, through ſeveral centuries, principally maintained; and that of TYPE FOUNDING, to which, above any other cauſe, are owing our deliverance from ignorance and error, the revival of learning, the progreſs and communication of the arts and ſciences; or, to ſum up the whole in a few words, *the preſent happineſs and dignity of mankind*. Nor have the Germans been deficient in a commercial ſpirit, nor in wiſdom to conduct it with ſafety and advantage, though poſſeſſed of fewer and leſs convenient ſeaports than any great nation of Europe which has ever been reſpectable in foreign trade. The Hanſeatic league was the greateſt, the moſt curious, regular and wiſe combination for the promotion of commerce that the world has ever beheld. While the cities engaged in it obtained all the benefits of domeſtic and foreign trade for which they aſſociated, they afforded an happy aſylum for religious and civil liberty, and became the maſters of the ocean.

In order to judge of the inducements to *the benevolent and patriotic* to exert themſelves in the affairs of our German fellow-citizens, let us examine their preſent ſituation in Pennſylvania and compare it with the picture exhibited by their nation in ancient and modern Europe.

The firſt emigrants from that country arrived in Pennſylvania about a century ago. Being quickly rewarded for their ſingular induſtry by the fruits of their labour accumulating under their hands, and enjoying perfect religious and civil liberty, they were conſtantly followed by many more, till they have become poſſeſſed of numerous and very valuable eſtates in every quarter of the commonwealth, and of the greater part of many townſhips and ſeveral counties. Having been generally drawn from the ſimpleſt and moſt common ſituations in their native country, and having emigrated in moſt inſtances with little but *an able body and an induſtrious diſpoſition*, they have been obliged to apply immediately to laborious employments. In this ſituation they had no time for education, and thought not much about it. Speaking a language different from thoſe, who had greater advantages in regard to learning, they have been prevented from acquiring that information which every hour would otherwiſe have given them.—Uſeful and neceſſary knowledge is indeed but little diſſeminated among them. A very large proportion of theſe valuable people are unable to compute by figures the value of their own property, or to read the laws of their country, which are all in the Engliſh language; ſome of them are unable to read the divine leſſons of the holy ſcriptures, though printed in the German language, whereby they loſe a great part of the ineſtimable benefits of living in a time and country bleſſed with religious light. If they have made good parents, dutiful children, and valuable citizens, under theſe great diſadvantages, how excellent muſt be *their natural qualities and diſpoſitions*, and how valuable muſt they prove to ſociety, if USEFUL KNOWLEDGE ſhould be more generally diffuſed among them. Though depreſſed by circumſtances the moſt unfavorable, as the citizens of German birth and extraction have evidently been, the hiſtory of religion, phyloſophy and phyſic in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, furniſhes no names ſuperior to the pious and venerable Muhlenberg, the wonderouſly ingenious Rittenhouſe, and the learned and judicious Kuhn.

No part of our community have manifeſted more valuable *fixed characteriſticks* than the body of whom we are treating. They are remarkable for genuine honeſty, the moſt perſevering and laborious induſtry, and the greateſt frugality and ſimplicity in their modes of living. They are careful of their property, averſe to being in debt, and therefore more free from that incumbrance than the Britiſh or Iriſh citizens. Of all our people they are the leaſt addicted to ardent diſtilled liquors. Endowed with a ſtrong turn to the uſeful arts and manufactures, they have *introduced* them into the diſtricts and towns which they inhabit, particularly the northern parts of Philadelphia, Germantown, Bethlehem, Reading and Lancaſter. They are remarkable for the faithful diſcharge of their taxes, their obedience to government, their ſtrict obſervance of morality, and their ſincere attachment to religion. Frugal and free from debauchery in their habits of living, they can marry early, and do ſo with conſtitutions unimpaired by vice or luxury, wherefore they rapidly increaſe and multiply.

(To be continued.)

American Affairs.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

New-York, October 27, 1793, 2 I year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN GENET, *Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to* Mr. JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

I HAVE juſt received, together with your letter of the 3d inſt. the diſmiſſion of citizen Duplaine, vice conſul at Botton, and I haſten to declare to you, that I do not acknowledge its validity, becauſe the conſtitution of the United States has not given the Preſident the right which he now appears deſirous to exerciſe—it has empowered him, as the firſt miniſter of the American people, to admit and to receive the miniſters of foreign nations, ſent to the great American confederation, and their conſular agents, diſtributed to the particular ſtates, but in confiding to him this official function, it has not given him the power of diſcharging them to ſend them away, or to ſuſpend them when once they have been admitted. Such an authority cannot be exerted, ſir, but by the ſovereign of the agent, or by the one to which he is ſent. On the part of their own ſovereign their recall can only be the object of his particular will or a conſequence of negociations begun with him for that object: On the part of the ſovereign to whom he is ſent, a diſmiſſion can be the reſult only of an act of regular juſtice, or of an arbitrary act—If it is a national act of juſtice, the ſovereign ſhould be furniſhed with every poſſible light upon ſo important an object, that he may be enabled to prove to the foreign ſovereign, that his miniſter was unworthy of his confidence, and that the diſmiſſion or ſuſpenſion was indiſpenſable. If it is an act merely arbitrary, it is among the claſs of acts of aggreſſion, and becomes a cauſe of war, and you know, ſir, that in this reſpect, the conſtitution of the United States has reſerved to the repreſentatives of the people, the right of declaring it.—I do not recollect what the worm eaten writings of Grocius, Puffendorf, and Vattel ſay on this ſubject—I thank God I have forgot what thoſe hired juriſprudiſts have written upon the rights of nations, at a period when they were all enchained.

But the fundamental points of your liberty and our own, are engraved in my memory in characters not to be effaced, and the rights of man are enclоſed in my breaſt with the ſource of life. I have inceſſantly before my eyes your conſtitution and our own, and it is becauſe I fully feel the juſt and wiſe intentions of thoſe who founded them, that I demand of you, ſir, to aſk the Preſident of the United States, to procure an examination, by the legiſlature repreſenting the ſovereign people of Maſſachuſetts of the conduct of citizen Duplaine, in the ſame manner as I have demanded an examination of my own in the enſuing Congreſs.

In governments like ours, political affairs can only be judged by political bodies, and if the vice conſul Duplaine has infringed the particular laws of Maſſachuſetts, or the general laws of the union, which that government is bound to ſupport, to that ſtate the cognizance of a crime againſt the majeſty of the nation belongs, in the firſt inſtance, and it is for her only to announce it to the federal [illegible] in order that the foreign agent [illegible] to have violated the laws of the country, may receive puniſhment from his ſovereign, if he merits it. I inſiſt with the more confidence upon this ſtep, ſir, as the attorney for the diſtrict of Botton, made three efforts to procure a bill to be found at the circuit court againſt citizen Duplaine, and three times a popular and virtuous jury threw out his complaint, and this vice conſul was finally acquitted in the moſt honorable manner.—How could in fact any room for accuſation againſt him be found, ſince he only acted in conformity to the treaties, to his inſtructions, to the deciſions of the federal government, communicated to all the ſtates, which even truſt to the care of the French conſuls the prizes ſuppoſed to be made within the juriſdiction of the United States, and as he proved it inconteſtibly, that he never had any intention of reſiſting, by force, the orders iſſued to him by judicial authority, although they were contrary to the political rights of the French nation.

GENET.

Inſurrection at Guadaloupe.

Captain Odell arrived at Salem laſt week from Guadaloupe. While he was there, the negroes on the plantations roſe and embodied, and on the 25th Aug. marched againſt the town of St. Ann's; but the inhabitants went out and attacked them, beat them off, and killed a number. It was ſaid that about 300 had been deſtroyed at different times; among the number taken priſoners, was a prieſt, who in the market place had his brains blown out by four boys, with each a loaded piſtol, after which one of them cut off his head with a hanger. Several of the more active negroes had been taken riding from place to place, calling upon the ſlaves where they went to riſe, for now was their time. Such were treated with no mercy; but when brought to town the inhabitants fell upon them with their broad ſwords and cut them to pieces, leaving their mangled carcaſes for the dogs. The inhabitants of the plantations were fleeing in conſternation to the towns for ſafety.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Bourdeaux, to his friend in Virginia, dated Auguſt 29, 1793.

"You will no doubt hear before this reaches you, that the French have loſt two fortreſſes on the northern frontier. The importance of theſe places will be conſiderably magnified with you—one of them is without doubt, a place of conſiderable ſtrength; but if it is compared how dearly the confederates have paid for it, it will not be eſteemed a great bargain. You may rely, that from the commencement of the ſiege of Valenciennes to the capitulation, the combined army did not looſe leſs than ten thouſand men, the French ſay nearly double that number—the loſs fell moſtly on the Auſtrians. The firmneſs of this garriſon has ſaved their country; the diſorganized ſtate of the army after the treachery of Dumourier, was ſuch, that the enemy might have advanced very conſiderably without a check, but during the ſiege of Valenciennes and Conde, the army was again organized, and ſo reinforced as to bid defiance to the further approach of their enemies. We have intelligence that the French have given them a ſevere drubbing near Maubeuge, but I have not time to learn particulars, as I am in haſte to get this letter on board.

"Incloſed you have a tranſlation of a decree of the Convention, prohibiting the exportation of every ſpecies of merchandize (ſilks excepted)—this is a very ſerious affair to us Americans here, and I am at a loſs to ſay what has induced the Convention to adopt this meaſure. Without troubling you with conjectures which may be very foreign from the true cauſe, I ſhall only ſay, that the Americans have ſent a deputation of Captains to Paris to obtain a diſpenſation in their favor, for they (and wiſely in my opinion) did not chooſe to ſolicit by the agency of our miniſter (Governeur Morris.) He is ſo generally diſliked that his ſupport of a meaſure would be ſufficient to make it unpopular. I was in Paris a few weeks paſt, and ſaw the worthy repreſentative of our Republic, and though I do not eſteem the man, the contemptible ſituation which he appeared in, gave me great mortification. I contraſted it with the different figure made in this ſame place by the great Franklin—I truſt that our national character has not degenerated in proportion with our repreſentatives. I have ſeen another of our repreſentatives, whoſe political principles equally diſgrace his country; nay, the underlings at the different ports, in imitation of their ſuperiors, hold the ſame ſentiments, and without exception (as far as I have ſeen) are enemies to the Republic of France.—The American conſul at this port, is gone to London with his wife; he carried with him the univerſal wiſh of his countrymen here, that he may never return—He was obliging in his ſtation, and took pains to ſerve us; but his political principles, which prudence could not make him ſuppreſs, rendered him univerſally odious. I was unwarily led into this digreſſion—but to return to the decree of the Convention—I find the vaſt proſpects of aggrandizement which we expected to derive from a neutrality are vaniſhed in air. This decree, together with the interdictions of Great Britain, have deſtroyed our plans here; while the latter is a rude attack upon us as an independent nation. Without you arm, it is not worth while to ſend your veſſels to any part of this country, with any

other cargo but tobacco, as the British will carry them into port, and pay for them what they please. I long to hear how this will be received by you —The French say if we suffer this, our independence is only ideal, and that we are British Colonies, under the title of American States.—I hate war at all times, but at this time should more than ever dislike it—but I am of opinion, that peace can never be ensured by meanness and submission."

Pittsburgh, November 16.

We are sorry to hear that a few days previous to the marching of the Kentucky volunteers to join our army, General Scott, who was to command, fell from his horse, and was so much hurt, that he could not accompany them.

From the KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from Major General Anthony Wayne, to Major General Charles Scott, dated Head Quarters, September 18th, 1793.

Dear Sir,

"I received an express the night before last from the secretary of war, dated the 3d instant, with positive orders from the President of the United States, to make those audacious savages feel our superiority in arms, and to prevent the murder of helpless women and children. He is confident that I shall be well and powerfully supported in this arduous task, by the brave and virtuous mounted volunteers of Kentucky. Advance then my dear sir—participate of the glory—and produce a conviction both to him and the world, that that confidence has been well-founded.

"Present my best and kindest wishes to our brothers in arms, and assure them that there shall be ample justice done to their bravery and conduct in my communications to the President of the United States.

"Yours friendly,

"ANTHONY WAYNE.

"Major General Scott."

Head Quarters, Hobson's Choice, 26th September, 1793.

Dear Sir,

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 18th, 22d, and 24th instant, and am truly astonished at the reluctance discovered by too many of the mounted volunteers to meet the common enemy, in order to save the effusion of much innocent blood, as well as difficulty and danger in future.

"This is not a common, or little predatory war, made by a few tribes of Indians, but it is a confederated war, forming a chain of circumvallation round the frontiers of America, from Canada to East Florida—and unless the fire kindled at the Miami of the lake is extinguished by the blood of the Hydra, (now a little way in our front) it will inevitably spread along the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, the territory south west of the Ohio, South Carolina, and Georgia, inclusive.

"One united and gallant effort of the legion and mounted volunteers, will save the lives of many, very many thousands of helpless women and children.

"You will therefore immediately advance with every man you may have collected, or that you can collect by the first of October, leaving a sufficient number of officers to bring forward the drafts that are to be made agreeable to the inclosed copy of a letter to his excellency governor Shelby, for that purpose. Wishing you life and happiness, I am with sincere esteem, your most obedient humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Major General Scott.

George Town, Sept. 28, 1793.

SIR,

I have just now received dispatches from Major General Wayne, containing a requisition of me, for such a number of the militia of this state to be drafted, and marched forward to him as will make up the deficiency of the mounted volunteers that were called for by him heretofore.

You will therefore immediately proceed to draft from your regiment of militia under your command, sixty five men, and to march them to this place on the tenth day of next month: notwithstanding the men may be drafted, I am authorised by Gen. Wayne to say, that all such of them as come forward properly mounted and equipped, shall be considered as mounted volunteers and paid accordingly, on condition they join the legion and the Kentucky volunteers, at the head of the line at Fort Jefferson, on or before the 16th of October next.

You are sensible that the honor and interest of the state will so much depend on the success of the present expedition, that I need say little to urge you to make every exertion to send your quota of men into the field. I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

ISAAC SHELBY.

Lieut. Col. Levi Todd,
Fayette county.

From a late London Paper.

TREASON!!!

A VERY serious complaint was lodged a few days ago, before a Justice of Peace, and one of the Quorum, in a northern county, against a simple countryman, for having '*damned the King.*' A warrant was accordingly issued, and the poor trembling delinquent dragged before the bench, when the following very *keen* and *pointed* interrogatories were put to him.

Justice.—Markee! you fellow!—How came you wickedly and profanely to *damn* his most sacred Majesty George the Third, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth?

Countryman.—Lord! your Worship, I did not know that *King* of *Clubs* was *Defender* of the *Faith*, or by my troth I would not a *damn'd it.*

Justice.—King of Clubs! Why you *rebellious* rascal, what do you add *insult* to *treason?*—Tell me what you mean?

Countryman.—Mean your worship, why you *man know* that we were *ruine* and *ruine*, at whilk and twabbers, *Clubs* was *trumps*, I had *ace* and *Queen* in my own hond—but as ill luck would ha't, neighbour Tummas clapt his *King* smack on my *Queen*, and by *gadlin* they gotten the odd trick—So being welly throtted with rage, your worship, I I I cry'd. *damn the King!*

Justice.—O! well, if that's all, thou may go about thy business—but see that thou never does so again.

Countryman.—God bless your honour—I wonna e'en curse a *knave*, for fear it offend your *worship!*

JOHN IRWIN,

HAS just received from *Baltimore*, and is now opening at his Store, the corner of Fourth and Market streets, a neat assortment of FALL GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, STATIONARY, & CUTLERY, which he is enabled to dispose of on the lowest terms, as they were laid in at the lowest rate.

He wants a quantity of Whiskey, Peach Brandy, and Cyder, for which the highest price will be given in Cash, if the quality is good.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Vendue,

ON *Wednesday* next, the 20th inst. a large two story Stone HOUSE, and two LOTS of Ground, situate in Second street the corner of Chancery lane, in the town of Pittsburgh.—The sale will begin at three o'clock in the afternoon. The terms will be made known at the time of sale—An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

JOSEPH SIMONS.

November 14, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late *Garret Tunney*, merchant, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have any demands against said estate, to bring them in properly authenticated for settlement, before the first of May next.

JOHN PROBST, Administrator.

Westmoreland county,
Nov. 4, 1793.

THIS is to notify that the partnership of James Boyeard, late of Washington county, and William Gibson, of the same, was dissolved in May 1791.

WILLIAM GIBSON.

November 9, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn any person or persons from renting, buying, or taking a mortgage on a certain House and two Lots of ground, now in the possession of James M'Call, in Washington county, as the rights is yet in my hands, and our partnership not yet settled. I am determined not to give them up to any person until a settlement be made—and I do further forbid any person paying said M'Call, any debts due the partnership until I am satisfied.

ARTHUR GARDNER.

November 12, 1793.

ENTERED with the subscriber, one of the wood-rangers for Allegheny county, a bay Horse, 8 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, there is a brand on his shoulder either of an H. or two I. I. has also saddle marks.—The owner may have him again by applying to the subscriber living on Chartiers creek, 18 miles from Pittsburgh, proving property, and paying charges.

JOHN BELL.

Nov. 13, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from on board the boats lying at Pittsburgh, a soldier belonging to Captain William Kersey's company, by name *William Carleton*, born in Ireland, last residence Chester county; Pennsylvania, a labourer, 29 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, short brown curly hair, dark blue eyes, ruddy complexion, complains of a wound he pretends to have received in St. Clair's defeat, although he was not there, is a suspicious looking fellow; took part of his regimental cloathing, a round high crown'd hat, and an old hunting shirt. Whoever takes up said deserter, and confines him in any jail in the United States, or delivers him to any officer belonging to the American army, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM MARTS, Lieut.
2d Sub Legion.

Pittsburgh, October 30, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from my detachment at Bedford, on the night of the 21st of October last, the following soldiers, viz.

Joseph Thurston, 5 feet 3 inches high, 19 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, fair hair, by trade a millwright, had on his uniform clothes.

William Walker, 5 feet 10 inches and a quarter high, 21 years old, fair complexion, grey eyes, sandy hair, freckled face and hands, and is a bad swearer. Whoever apprehends or secures said deserters, or delivers them to any military officer of the United States, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either.

JOHN WHISTLER, Lieut.
1st Sub. Legion.

November 6, 1793.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

FREDERICK-TOWN, October 24.

By sundry gentlemen travellers passing through this town, last week, from Kentucky, we are informed, that the militia of that state are disbanded, on account of an active campaign against the Indians, this fall, being laid aside.

NEW-YORK, November 4.

SORTIE of the Jupiter, commanded by Citizen Bompard.

The brig Robert, Steele, which returned yesterday, a prize to the Cerf, a French sloop of war, is said to have brought intelligence that the French fleet, under the command of admiral Kerdey, had abandoned the expedition for which they were destined, and had sailed for France—That this movement was occasioned by citizen Bompard, who having seduced the people of the Jupiter, immediately stood away for France—That the crew of the Pallas declared for following the Jupiter, notwithstanding the positive orders and the most animated remonstrances of the admiral; and that on the discovery of this, the remainder of the fleet did not hesitate to follow them.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.

Captain Weeks, of the ship Hesperia, just arrived in a short passage from Ostend, informs, that on the 10th September the army commanded by the Duke of York, was defeated, with immense slaughter, by the French troops at Dunkirk.

It is reported says a Charleston paper of the 15th ult. that the French National Convention have appointed General Gilbaud to the chief command of the island of St. Domingo, and recalled Polverel and Santhonax, their commissioners, from that island.

The forces of France were reported in Convention August 28, to be 1,101,902 effective men.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Knoxville, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Knoxville, October 18th, 1793.

"Governor Blount's return to his government, has been hailed with hearty congratulations by the inhabitants generally of the territory.

"General Sevier with a party of mounted infantry by order of Secretary Smith, has now been ten days in the Cherokee nation, in pursuit of the large party that invaded this country; and killed Alexander Cavil and family, on the 25th ult. He will probably teach this faithless nation the value of peace before his return, consequently the folly of war and of listening to the counsels of their neighbours the Creeks."

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TO BE LET,

(On Leaſe, for Improvement,)

TWO hundred acres of land lying on Montour's run, adjoining that where James Ewing, Eſq. has built his griſt and ſaw mills. There is an excellent ſugar camp on ſaid land, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be eaſily made. For terms apply to *James Clow*, Plaiſterer, in Pittſburgh, who wants a lad that can be well recommended, as an apprentice.

October 3, 1793.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh by the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh; but to accompliſh the object of trade for which it is intended, it is neceſſary any whiſkey offered for ſale to them ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

WANTED,

A Partner in Wingfield Mills and Diſtillery.

THESE works are conſtructed and finiſhed in the beſt manner. The mill runs two pair of ſtones, one of which is *Burr*, with two water wheels, and a ſaw mill, all under cover of one roof—is ſituated ten miles from Pittſburgh, in the heart of a wheat country, and is capable of manufacturing 20 barrels of ſuperfine flour every twenty four hours, independent of country work, of which there is abundance. In the dryeſt ſummer, water is never wanted for one wheel, nor does the ſevereſt winter effect her.

The diſtillery is ſituated about one hundred yards from the mills, at the head of a never failing ſtream of excellent water, containing two ſtills of 84 and 140 gallons, capable of running 20 gallons daily. The houſe is 28 feet ſquare, and is ſtrongly built, and conveniently conſtructed. The ſtills and veſſels are new, and the ſituation of the works handſome, and without a rival in the weſtern country.

The judicious will no ſooner view the premiſes than ſee the advantages. A ſmall ſum of money is wanted; therefore, any perſon that can command a few hundred pounds, may ſoon be put in the receipt of ſome hundreds annually. The proprietor does not deal in exaggeration! What he has advanced will appear obvious on a review of the premiſes. Candor, he flatters himſelf, is his characteriſtick, therefore, applicants may be aſſured of leaſt of *a fair ſtate of facts, and plain dealing*.

Apply to the ſubſcriber at the mills.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

Wingfield Mills, Chartiers creek, Sept. 9, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to John & Mordecai M'Cloud, for ferriage, while they lived on the Monongahela river, ten miles from Pittſburgh, to come and make payment in one month from this date.

JOHN & MORDECAI M'CLOUD.

Pittſburgh, October 17, 1793.

THE *partnerſhip of* TURNBULL & MARMIE, *having diſſolved the 22d inſtant, all perſons who have claims againſt them, are hereby deſired to render the ſame to* PETER MARMIE, *at Alliance Iron Works, on Jacob's creek, or to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *at Pittſburgh, on or before the 1ſt day of October next, and*

All perſons indebted to the late partnerſhips of Craig, Bayard & Co. Iſaac Craig & Co. Daniel Britt & Co. *or* Turnbull & Marmie, *are hereby requeſted to pay the ſame to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *who is impowered to ſettle and receive payments.*

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 26, 1793.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Greenſburgh, October 1ſt, 1793.

CHARLES Armſtrong, care of Mr. Ferrin, Redſtone; William Bartlett, merchant; James Brownfield, care of Ralph Cherry; James Brownfield, care of Robert Taylor; Thos. Campbell, John Crozier, Union town; James Crawford, John Clark, near Simmerall's ferry; David Clark, Jonathan Culbert, Andrew Chriſty, Captain John Chriſty; Matthew Coulter, near Redſtone; Richard Dill, care of Mr. Williams, Greenſburgh; Robert Dugan, Fayette county; Maurice Dunlevy, Redſtone ſettlement; Hugh Donald, James Donelly, James Dunpeacher, care of Col. Iſaac Meaſon; Andrew Fee, near Bracken's mill; Ropert Friſall, care of William Tod, eſq; John Guthrie, eſq; James Gibſon, care of John Smiley, eſq; Fayette; William Greer, care of William Lochry, eſq. Sinclair Gibſon, Huntington townſhip; John Gleſbeſon, Jacob's creek; John Hindman, Beaver run; William Hoey, James Haſlet, care of Robert Clark, Hannaſtown; John Hanlon, Fayette; James Hunter, care of William Jack, eſq; James Johnſton, care of Joſeph Cook, eſq. Revd. John Jameſon, Mathew Jack, eſq; Thos. Jordon, Derry townſhip; John Leſlie, Loyal Hannon; William Lyon, ſchool maſter; James Lamon, Fayette; Robert Laughlin, Ligonier valley; John M'Naton, near Budd's ferry; Edward Magee, care of John Denniſton; Fergus Moorehead, Andrew M'Bride, James Morriſon, care of Jacob Beeſon, Union town; John Moore, care of James Ervin, Loyal Hannon; Thos. Moſſon, care of the Rev. Mr. Powe, Samuel M'Connell, Redſtone; William M'Connel, at ditto; Richard John and William Morrow, Redſtone; Alexander M'Donald, care of William Tod, eſq; John Moor, Redſtone; David Riley, Forks of Yough; James Robinſon, care of Richard Williams, eſq; John Ralſton, care of William Jack, Eſq; Charles Scott and Ann Set, Redſtone ſettlement; Robert Speers, care of Richard Williams, eſq; John Scott, care of Thomas Doogan, near Greenſburgh; Thomas Smith, mount Pleaſant; William Taylor, Redſtone; Uriah Wheeler, John Ward. care of William Findley, eſq; Nicholas Wilſon, William Woods, care of William Turnbull; James Williams, care of Ebenezer Brady, eſq; Daniel Wallace, Ligonier Valley.

The following Blanks may be had at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, viz,

Deeds of Conveyance,
Indentures,
Judgment Notes,
Juſtices Executions and Summonſes,

Ohio Packet Boats.

TWO BOATS for the preſent will ſet out from *Pittſburgh* for *Cincinnati*, and return to *Pittſburgh* in the following manner, viz.

Firſt Boat will leave *Pittſburgh* on Monday next, the 21ſt inſtant, at eight o'clock in the morning, and return to *Pittſburgh*, ſo as to be ready to ſail again in four weeks from the above date.

Second Boat will leave *Pittſburgh* on Monday the 5th of November next, and return to *Pittſburgh* in four weeks as above.

And ſo on regularly, each Boat performing the voyage to and from *Pittſburgh* to *Cincinnati* once in every four weeks.

Two Boats, in addition to the above will ſhortly be compleated and regulated in ſuch manner, that one Boat of the four will ſet out weekly from *Pittſburgh* to *Cincinnati*, and return in in like manner.

The Proprietor of theſe Boats having maturely conſidered the many inconveniences and dangers incident to the common method hitherto adopted of navigating the Ohio, and being influenced by a love of philanthropy and deſire of being ſerviceable to the public, has taken great pains to render the accommodations on board the Boats as agreeable and convenient as they could poſſibly be made.

No danger need be apprehended from the enemy, as every perſon on board will be under cover, made proof againſt rifle or muſket balls, and convenient port holes for firing out of.—Each of the Boats are armed with ſix pieces carrying a pound ball; alſo a number of good muſkets, and amply ſupplied with neceſſary ammunition, ſtrongly manned with choice hands, and the maſters of approved knowledge.

A ſeparate cabbin from that deſigned for the men, is partitioned off in each Boat for accommodating Ladies on their paſſage. Conveniences are conſtructed on board each boat, ſo as to render landing unneceſſary, as it might, at times, be attended with danger.

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They propoſe teaching Reading, Writing, Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetic, Duodecimals, Square and Cube Root, Menſuration of Superficies and Solids, Geography, Book-keeping by way of double entries, with company accounts, either in the ſame or ſeparate books, together with the Latin or Greek Languages, &c.

JOSEPH KANE,
PETER KANE.

Pittſburgh, October 24, 1793.

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WHEREAS *my wife Elizabeth has eloped from my bed and board without my conſent or any lawful cauſe, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from dealing with her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date.*

JOHN LARASON, ſenr.

October 22, 1793.

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8 |

TO BE LET,
(On Leaſe, for Improvement,)

TWO hundred acres of land lying on Montour's run, adjoining that where James Ewing, Eſq. has built his griſt and ſaw mills. There is an excellent ſugar camp on ſaid land, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be eaſily made. For terms apply to *James Clow*, Plaiſterer, in Pittſburgh, who wants a lad that can be well recommended, as an apprentice.

October 3, 1793.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh by the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh; but to accompliſh the object of trade for which it is intended, it is neceſſary any whiſkey offered for ſale to them ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

WANTED,

A Partner in Wingfield Mills and Diſtillery.

THESE works are conſtructed and finiſhed in the beſt manner. The mill runs two pair of ſtones, one of which is *Burr*, with two water wheels, and a ſaw mill, all under cover of one roof—is ſituated ten miles from Pittſburgh, in the heart of a wheat country, and is capable of manufacturing 20 barrels of ſuperfine flour every twenty four hours, independent of country work, of which there is abundance. In the dryeſt ſummer, water is never wanted for one wheel, nor does the ſevereſt winter effect her.

The diſtillery is ſituated about one hundred yards from the mills, at the head of a never failing ſtream of excellent water, containing two ſtills of 84 and 140 gallons, capable of running 20 gallons daily. The houſe is 28 feet ſquare, and is ſtrongly built, and conveniently conſtructed. The ſtills and veſſels are new, and the ſituation of the works handſome, and without a rival in the weſtern country.

The judicious will no ſooner view the premiſes than ſee the advantages. A ſmall ſum of money is wanted; therefore, any perſon that can command a few hundred pounds, may ſoon be put in the receipt of ſome hundreds annually. The proprietor does not deal in exaggeration. What he has advanced will appear obvious on a review of the premiſes. Candor, he flatters himſelf, is his characteriſtick, therefore, applicants may be aſſured of leaſt of *a fair ſtate of facts, and plain dealing*.

Apply to the ſubſcriber at the mills.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

Wingfield Mills, Chartiers creek, Sept. 9, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to John & Mordecai M'Cloud, for ferriage, while they lived on the Monongahela river, ten miles from Pittſburgh, to come and make payment in one month from this date.

JOHN & MORDECAI M'CLOUD.

Pittſburgh, October 17, 1793.

THE *partnerſhip of* TURNBULL & MARMIE, *having diſſolved the 22d inſtant, all perſons who have claims againſt them, are hereby deſired to render the ſame to* PETER MARMIE, *at Alliance Iron Works, on Jacob's creek, or to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *at Pittſburgh, on or before the 1ſt day of October next, and*

All perſons indebted to the late partnerſhips of Craig, Bayard & Co. Iſaac Craig & Co. Daniel Britt & Co. *or* Turnbull & Marmie, *are hereby requeſted to pay the ſame to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *who is impowered to ſettle and receive payments.*

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 26, 1793.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Greenſburgh, October 1ſt, 1793.

CHARLES Armſtrong, care of Mr. Ferrin, Redſtone; William Bartlett, merchant; James Brownfield, care of Ralph Cherry; James Brownfield, care of Robert Taylor; Thos. Campbell, John Crozier, Union town; James Crawford, John Clark, near Simmerall's ferry; David Clark, Jonathan Culbert, Andrew Chriſty, Captain John Chriſty; Matthew Coulter, near Redſtone; Richard Dill, care of Mr. Williams, Greenſburgh; Robert Dugan, Fayette county; Maurice Dunlevy, Redſtone ſettlement; Hugh Donald, James Donelly, James Dunpeacher, care of Col. Iſaac Meaſon; Andrew Fee, near Bracken's mill; Ropert Friſall, care of William Tod, eſq; John Guthrie, eſq; James Gibſon, care of John Smiley, eſq; Fayette; William Greer, care of William Lochry, eſq. Sinclair Gibſon, Huntington townſhip; John Gleſbeſon, Jacob's creek; John Hindman, Beaver run; William Hoey, James Haſlet, care of Robert Clark, Hannaſtown; John Hanlon, Fayette; James Hunter, care of William Jack, eſq; James Johnſton, care of Joſeph Cook, eſq. Revd. John Jameſon, Mathew Jack, eſq; Thos. Jordon, Derry townſhip; John Leſlie, Loyal Hannon; William Lyon, ſchool maſter; James Lamon, Fayette; Robert Laughlin, Ligonier valley; John M'Naton, near Budd's ferry; Edward Magee, care of John Denniſton; Fergus Moorehead, Andrew M'Bride, James Morriſon, care of Jacob Beeſon, Union town; John Moore, care of James Ervin, Loyal Hannon; Thos. Moſſon, care of the Rev. Mr. Power, Samuel M'Connell, Redſtone; William M'Connel, at ditto; Richard John and William Morrow, Redſtone; Alexander M'Donald, care of William Tod, eſq; John Moor, Redſtone; David Riley, Forks of Yough; James Robinſon, care of Richard Williams, eſq; John Ralſton, care of William Jack, Eſq; Charles Scott and Ann Set, Redſtone ſettlement; Robert Speers, care of Richard Williams, eſq; John Scott, care of Thomas Doogan, near Greenſburgh; Thomas Smith, mount Pleaſant; William Taylor, Redſtone; Uriah Wheeler, John Ward. care of William Findley, eſq; Nicholas Wilſon, William Woods, care of William Turnbull; James Williams, care of Ebenezer Brady, eſq; Daniel Wallace, Ligonier Valley.

The following Blanks may be had at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, viz,

Deeds of Conveyance,
Indentures,
Judgment Notes,
Juſtices Executions and Summonſes,

Ohio Packet Boats.

TWO BOATS for the preſent will ſet out from *Pittſburgh* for *Cincinnati*, and return to *Pittſburgh* in the following manner, viz.

Firſt Boat will leave *Pittſburgh* on Monday next, the 21ſt inſtant, at eight o'clock in the morning, and return to *Pittſburgh*, ſo as to be ready to ſail again in four weeks from the above date.

Second Boat will leave *Pittſburgh* on Monday the 5th of November next, and return to *Pittſburgh* in four weeks as above.

And ſo on regularly, each Boat performing the voyage to and from *Pittſburgh* to *Cincinnati* once in every four weeks.

Two Boats, in addition to the above will ſhortly be compleated and regulated in ſuch manner, that one Boat of the four will ſet out weekly from *Pittſburgh* to *Cincinnati*, and return in in like manner.

The Proprietor of theſe Boats having maturely conſidered the many inconveniences and dangers incident to the common method hitherto adopted of navigating the Ohio, and being influenced by a love of philanthropy and deſire of being ſerviceable to the public, has taken great pains to render the accommodations on board the Boats as agreeable and convenient as they could poſſibly be made.

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